

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE publishes in every issue facts about the soil, climate, productions, price of lands, and advantages offered to immigrants in East Tennessee. These articles are intended to afford reliable information to strangers, and are prepared carefully, and afford the cheapest and most reliable information obtainable. Specimen copies of the paper sent on application. For terms see third page.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We desire news from all parts of East Tennessee. Short and pointed letters, full of news, are especially desirable. But we cannot give to each locality or to each event the space or prominence they sometimes merit, we beg our correspondents to be brief. Write what you want in a few words. Such communications always are acceptable. We cannot find time to receive long communications. To condense them is often impossible in the hurry of our work. Be short and spicy. That is the secret of success in newspaper writing.

The Democrats of the Richmond (Va.) District have nominated ex-Gov. Gilbert Walker for Congress, by acclamation.

While Hook was writing his proposition to submit his claims to a convention, called at his dictation, he was hedging even against its decision by writing to his friends that he was a candidate until the day of election—convention or no convention.

Col. THORNBUROUGH made a telling speech at Maynardville Saturday. Judge Hook failed for some reason to meet him. Thornburgh's stock is above par in that county and Hook's stock correspondingly low. It was so before, and the failure of Hook to meet his competitor there adds nothing to his strength.

THE Murfreesboro News says there have been twelve cold blooded murders in Rutherford county since last January. What a fearful slant on the state of society in one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the State! We may point with horror to the state of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana, but is there not a crying demand for improvement in portions of our own State?

SOME of the West Tennessee politicians having seen to the wind are reaping the whirlwind. In the recent elections they made frantic appeals to the "white man's party." The legitimate results of their incendiary harangues is the murder of colored men and women in nearly every county in Middle and West Tennessee. Now General Forrest, Jeff. Davis see the tendency of their teachings and are calling a halt.

SINCE the butchery of the sixteen colored prisoners taken from the law officers having charge of the Gibson county jail, and since the Governor has offered a reward for the arrest of the kuklux, they are still at their fiendish work. The Memphis Avalanche of the 30th of August, says:

We learn from a reliable source that on Wednesday night a party of masked marauders took an old negro man from his house, near Milan, Gibson county, Tennessee, and shot him dead. The old negro is said to have been peaceable and law-abiding, and the act was without a shadow of provocation.

GEN. BOB. TOOMBS has been interviewed. In view of the recent general and violent outbreak of kukluxism throughout the South, his declarations are significant. To a New York Herald reporter he said:

This Government is now run almost entirely by thieves and negroes. The negro is not numerically powerful, but he holds a balance of power, which makes the thieves who run the Radical machine North and South defer to his beastly propensities. This alliance of negroes and thieves must be broken up from here to capital, and before long I shall begin it right here. I have made one revolution and I can make another. Yes, sir, right here in Georgia I shall begin this work of driving the negroes and thieves from the national political sanctuary. I mean that the day of middlemen, of temporary expedients, and of compromise politicians is over in Georgia and the entire South, and that men of my views and purposes see in the near future a certain plan of relief which they will be swift to embrace. Fools and dis-servers may denounce it as revolution but I care nothing for that, so long as it is common sense, and I have the voice of Georgia with me.

THE Memphis Appeal, feeling the disastrous political results of the recent outbreak of kukluxism in the South, resorts to the weak dodge of half way insinuating that "developments are being made tending to show that white Radicals were at the bottom of the Trenton massacre." That is rather weak, and too late coming out. Does any one suppose there is a particle of foundation for such a charge? Perhaps there were "white Radicals" at the bottom of this late outrage reported by the Nashville papers:

On the night of the 24th inst., a party of men in disguise entered the house of an old colored man, by the name of Dick McKassey, living four miles east of Chestnut Mount, Smith county. The old man resisted their entrance, but breaking down the door, these blood-thirsty wretches shot their victim in three places, and beat him over the head with an axe, breaking his skull, and leaving him lying on the floor. The victim of this diabolical outrage was sixty years of age, and was a hardworking, industrious old man, with no known enemies. It is reported that his offense consisted in his having remarked a few days since, that he intended to die at home rather than be run off by the kuklux, or anybody else in disguise.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM THE LAWLESS DISTRICTS.

#### A New Reason Put Out From Alabama.

#### Sixteen Colored Men Killed By A Mob In Gibson County.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 25.—Reliable information concerning the Chocomaug trouble, between the whites and blacks to the effect that the negroes were going to sack and burn the town. Two hundred and fifty whites organized and got ready, but the negroes didn't come to town. Some of the leaders were then arrested and put in jail, when it was found that the negroes had come among them from Mobile and New Orleans and told them that President Grant had sent authority to organize companies and seize the growing crops. One of the ring-leaders was arrested at a camp meeting in Wilcox county, by the officers assisted by the negroes present at the meeting and put in jail. It is believed that an organized effort is being made to ferment disorder and strife among the races for political effect. The Chocomaug trouble is said to have no grievances to complain of; they acted only on what they supposed to be Gen. Grant's authority.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 25.—A number of negroes, at Pickettsville, Gibson county, six miles from Humboldt, threatened a riot, last Saturday and Sunday on account of some supposed wrong done them, and manifested a strong desire to kill two or three white citizens, and fire and sack the town. Yesterday sixteen of the ring-leaders were arrested, taken to Trenton and placed in jail for safe keeping. About one o'clock this morning between seventy-five and one hundred men entered the town and riding up to the jail demanded and compelled the sheriff to deliver the keys thereof. They then took the sixteen negroes from prison, and after killing four and mortally wounding two on the confines of the town, rode off with the remaining ten, and are supposed to have killed them, as nothing has been heard of the party since they left. Considerable excitement exists among the negroes, and the whites are taking steps to defend themselves in case of an attack.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—Gov. Brown has offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the Trenton jail breakers, and offers assistance to the Sheriff of Gibson county, whom he directs to summon a posse of the best citizens to maintain order. Nothing later has been received from Gibson county or vicinity.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—The Sheriff of Tunica county arrested thirty-four of the ring leaders to-day, late of the Austin troubles.

#### Conflict of Authority Averted in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 25.—Gen. Eli Murray, United States Marshal, left this city yesterday afternoon for Frankfort, where he will take command of the Federal troops stationed there and march to the aid of the Walker-Russell party at Monterey. There is some fear of a collision between the State and Federal troops.

OWENSBORO, KY., Aug. 27.—The parties to Russell-Smoot feud agree to deliver themselves to the Federal authorities, with the understanding that they be protected until the Court decides the differences.

## NEW YORK.

#### Beecher Swears to the Falsity of Tilton's Statement.

#### Grasshoppers Immigrating to the South.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Beecher has made an affidavit containing an explicit denial of all the charges made in the allegation of the complainant brought against him by Theodore Tilton, except the specification, that he (Tilton) had been married to Elizabeth M. Richards now Elizabeth R. Tilton.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The report of the Investigating Committee was read by Professor Raymond. During the reading of the report frequent interruptions were caused by the applause which followed certain passages sustaining Beecher, and outbursts of laughter were drawn out by any allusion to Moulton and his participation in the matter. The concluding portion of the report and summing up of the committee were received with waving of handkerchiefs, hats, etc., and the applause which greeted its ending was almost deafening.

During the Church meeting, after the report had been read, Raymond said that in all that vast evidence taken before the committee he claimed that there was not a single line which disproved Henry Ward Beecher's story. The speaker recapitulated some portions of the evidence taken before the committee. In referring to Mr. Moulton's part in the affair, he said: "Mr. Francis D. Moulton has tried to poison the minds of men against Mr. Beecher." This seemed to raise Moulton, and, standing up erect, he glared at the speaker, and exclaimed twice, in tones which echoed through the building, "You're a liar, sir!" Instantly all was confusion, and men and women rose to their feet, the latter mounting on the seats and joining in the cry with a hearty good will of "Put him out!" "Shame, sir!" etc., mingled with loud and prolonged hissing, in the midst of which Mr. Holliday came forward and making himself heard above the din partially restored order, by saying "gentlemen, let him sit still and hear the truth." But

Moulton still remained on his feet, gleaming around like a wild beast at bay, and saying, "I dare you to put me out." Two police officers appeared behind Mr. Moulton and he resumed his seat. The report was adopted unanimously. The police protected Moulton, while leaving the building. They hurried him down an alleyway to where a carriage was waiting, into which he was pushed, rather than helped, and with the police officers standing on each step of the vehicle which was driven rapidly away. The audience then quietly dispersed.

The Sun captures an interview with Moulton, after last night's Plymouth Church scenes: "Is Moulton crazy?" wherein Beecher comes to the mutual friend for assistance, in a matter of rape, which Beecher confessed having committed. Moulton will hold the documents in this case for court.

A Spanish firm has a dispatch that Dr. Confo, editor of a Spanish paper here, is dead. His death was caused from a wound received in a duel with a Cuban General.

Another cable dispatch reports that DeConto, editor of the El Cronista, is recovering.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of \$125,000; specie a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000; legal tenders an increase of \$1,575,000; deposits an increase of \$125,000; reserves an increase of \$500,000.

#### Swimming for Championship of the World.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Secretary of the Emigration Board states that steamers leaving here for Europe carry large numbers of emigrants who are returning home.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—Crowds of people are here to witness the international swimming match for the world championship. The contestants will be taken out to surf boats at one o'clock to the stake boat, three miles from shore. At 2 o'clock the men will dive and swim for shore, and the first to land will receive the title of champion of the world, and the stakes—\$2,000.

## ACQUITTAL OF BEECHER.

#### The Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Committee of distinguished citizens of New York, and members of the Emigration Board, appointed to investigate the charges against Henry Ward Beecher, made the following report:

Upon a review of all the evidence made, with an earnest desire to find the truth, and to advise what truth and justice shall require, we feel bound to state that, in our judgment, the evidence relied on by the accuser utterly fails to sustain the charges.

First. We find from the evidence that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, either at the time or times, place or places, set forth in the third and fourth subdivisions of Mr. Tilton's statement, nor at any other time or place whatever.

Second. We find from the evidence that Mr. Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, profane or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third. If this were a question of errors of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher it would be easy to criticize, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regrets and censure, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth. We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church or the world in the Christian character and integrity of Henry Ward Beecher, and now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, rest and abide with Plymouth Church and her beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

HENRY M. CLEVELAND.  
HENRY W. SAGE.  
AUGUSTUS STORRS.  
HOMER B. CLAFFIN.  
JOHN WINSLOW.  
S. V. WHITE.  
Committee of Investigation.  
Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1874.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Wheat Falling in European Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Mark Lane Press says: "The great bulk of the wheat crop is now safe. Another week of fine weather, and the fields will be clear. Prices are now receding, in consequence of the belief that the crop is fully up to an average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is still being reshipped from there."

#### THAT WAR OF RACES.

#### What An Old Correspondent Think Of It.

"Redfield," who is certainly not a "radical" correspondent, writes to the Cincinnati Commercial as follows:

In all my experience in the South, I never knew a fracas between the men of each race but what, if anybody was killed, it was a negro. It is almost invariably so. And let me warn you against believing the accounts you see in Southern papers of riots and fights in which negroes are involved. Always these accounts blame the negroes for beginning. The negroes never begin a difficulty in the sense in which the Southern accounts charge them. They are a peaceable, docile race, far more than our own. A negro will stand ten times more maltreatment without resentment than will a white man, and especially a Southern white man. The "negro mobs" that we read of in the Southern papers are more often myths than otherwise. The sense of injury

would be powerful indeed that would induce the negroes to form a mob and attack the whites. They never made an attack. Whenever there is a fight the negroes are upon the defensive, and whenever anybody is killed it is a negro or a negroes. They feel their inferiority, and know that they must go to the wall if a bloody issue is made, and making that issue is the last thing they will do. In the late Somerville, Tenn., fight we are told that when the shooting commenced "the negroes rapidly left town," it was thought, for reinforcements." Any one who is acquainted with the negro character knows very well that they "left town" not for reinforcements, but to prevent being shot.

#### THE SOMERVILLE TRAGEDY.

#### A Fair and Truthful Account of It. To the Editor of the Bulletin.

SOMERVILLE, TENN.

Seeing in your issue of the 13th inst., an account of the shooting at Somerville, and thinking that perhaps you would prefer a true statement of the whole affair, I have concluded to give you a true history of the sad occurrence.

After the shooting of the colored man Warren, on Friday morning, the 7th inst., Sheriff Reeves, who witnessed the affair, arrested the parties, and they gave bail for their appearance for trial.

About 2 P. M. of that day, and after the arrest, two men came down to the jail in search of Sheriff Reeves, and stated that there was 700 black men coming in on one of the roads to burn the town. They also asked if Sheriff Reeves would go out on the road and keep them from coming in.

Sheriff Reeves and his brother Albert were both in the house at the time, and when their hats and went out as soon as they possibly could. They had scarcely left when Paul Reeves came in and said there was a trap laid to kill Sheriff Reeves, and the men were determined to break through. "They were all disguised. They then came," says the Sheriff, "and got the keys from my office, and giving three or four yells, went to the jail, unlocked it, took out the sixteen negroes who had been brought here from Pickettsville, (Gibson), and tying their hands, escorted them away."

They proceeded on the Huntingdon road without saying a word, and in fifteen minutes I heard shots. In company with several citizens, I proceeded down the road in the direction taken by the hands and prisoners, and just beyond the river bridge, half a mile from town, I found four negroes dead on the ground, their bodies riddled with bullets, and two wounded. We saw no masked men. Ten negroes yet remain unaccounted for. Leaving the dead bodies where we found them, we brought the two wounded negroes to town, and summoned medical aid. Justice J. M. Caldwell held an inquest on the bodies, the verdict being in accordance with the facts, that death resulted from shot inflicted by guns in the hands of unknown parties.

To-night there are no new developments, but several shots were heard in a southern direction. The two wounded negroes will die. The bodies of the ten other negroes taken from the jail were found in the river-bottom, about a mile from town.

The following are the names of ten of the negroes who were murdered by the mob: George Greene, Steve Bryant, Dan Williams, Bob Love, Dick Shaw, Dag Jamison, Hays Peables, Jarrett Barrows, Alfred Williams and Nick Lee.

HUMBOLDT, Aug. 26, 6:30 P. M.—The negroes at Humboldt are excited beyond all reason, many fleeing last night and to-day to the woods through fear of molestation. Marshal J. W. Pickler, of Humboldt, made several speeches to the negroes to-day, assuring them that no injury was to be feared by them from citizens of the town or neighborhood. For several days past the negroes complained that they feared an attack from the kuklux.

What the Colored Men of Nashville Say.

At a meeting of colored men held in Nashville, Thursday evening, the following resolutions were read:

"WHEREAS, We have heard with feelings of deep regret the inflammatory speeches of Gen. Davis and Quarles, also of other men of prominence from the different parts of the State, and which, from their effects upon a certain class of people, have caused us much concern and maltreatment; and

"WHEREAS, The daily and other papers of this county and State join them in declaring that the social rights of the whites are in danger from us, also that a war of races is imminent and that the negro must be put down; and

"WHEREAS, We believe that such speeches and writings have excited many of the whites to undue violence towards us, such as the following outrages committed during this month: The killing of Sandy Peables in Rutherford county, by masked men on the evening of the 5th inst.; the murder at Kingston Springs, of Robt. Banks, a peaceable man, in open day fight by one Kellam, who is roaming at large; the cold blooded murder of H. H. Nelson at Pulaski in the day; the foul and atrocious murder of Julia Hayden, the colored female teacher at Hartsville on the 23d, and the lynching and shooting of the sixteen colored men by masked men in Gibson county on the 25th inst.; and

"WHEREAS, None of the assassins in the above cases have been brought to justice; therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That in justice to ourselves and those we represent, we

ask the white people of the State 'how long is such a state of affairs to be tolerated, and is there no redress for these outrages?'

"Resolved, That we solemnly declare to the people of this State that we desire peace and the privilege to make an honest living."

#### THE TRENTON MASSACRE.

#### How the Kuklux Got the Prisoners and Killed Them.

TRENTON, August 26.—About four hundred armed and disguised mounted men entered this town at two o'clock this morning, proceeded to the jail, and demanded the keys of the jailer, Mr. Alexander. He refused to give up the keys. Sheriff Williams, hearing the noise, awoke and went to the jail, and refused to surrender the keys to the maskers, telling them that he did not have the keys. They cocked their pistols, and he refused again to give them the keys, whereupon the captain of the company ordered the masked men to draw their pistols and cock them, swearing they would have the keys or shoot the jailer. The jailer told them to shoot and he died; and said they were too d-d cowardly to shoot. They failed to do this. Then they threatened to tear down the jail or get the prisoners. The jailer told them that rather than they should tear down the jail he would give them the keys if they would go with him to his office. The jailer in this because he saw that the men were determined to break through. "They were all disguised. They then came," says the Sheriff, "and got the keys from my office, and giving three or four yells, went to the jail, unlocked it, took out the sixteen negroes who had been brought here from Pickettsville, (Gibson), and tying their hands, escorted them away."

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#### THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS READ FROM GOVERNOR BROWN:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 27, 1874.—Messrs. Menifee and others, Committee Nashville, Tennessee: Sirs: Your communication of this date was handed to me a few minutes since, advising me of a proposed meeting at Liberty Hall this evening to consider alleged acts of recent violence in the State, with a view to contribute your influence to prevent their recurrence.

This laudable purpose followed up in the same pacific spirit manifested in your letter, can not fail to induce similar action by citizens of both colors, and contribute to a speedy restoration of good feeling among all classes, without which no community can be prosperous or happy.

I need not assure you of my earnest desire to have the laws impartially and certainly executed. I will exhaust every legal remedy to protect every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of every civil and political right, without regard to race or color, and unceasing and vigilant efforts shall be made to detect and punish with the utmost rigor of the law the offenders to whom you refer, as well as all others who outrage society as they have done.

Although I can not attend your meeting this evening, I am desirous, by all means within my power, to promote the purposes expressed by you, as I understand your letter. I take the liberty to counsel prudence and moderation in your deliberations, to the end that unnatural excitement, fermented by imprudent and unwise counsels, may be allayed and good feeling restored all over the State. Violence, both in words and acts, kindles strife, while kind words and pacific counsels beget a spirit of forbearance and friendship.

The late hour at which your letter reached me forbids further reply.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BROWN,  
Governor.

To Messrs. A. Menifee, John McGowan, W. L. Irwin, Committee.

#### JUSTIFYING THE MASSACRE.

#### A Trenton Man Condemns The "Incarnate Devils."

A correspondent of the Nashville Union & American writing from Trenton claims that the butchery of sixteen colored prisoners was in "self defense." He says:

Certain parties here are pretending to condemn the shooting of these villains at Trenton. The majority of our people have no words to condemn them. They all, while deprecating lynch law, concur in the opinion that the fate of these incarnate devils is but what they so richly deserve. We have no patience with those who, far out of the reach of these troubles, and knowing nothing of the terrible storm that was hovering for weeks over us, can condemn us for protecting our lives and the virtue of our dear ones. Let such people go North where no such storms come. Their ideas are too high. The people sleeping upon a mine, like those of Milan, Pickettsville and Hope Hill, have no time to argue. They think they needed action and prompt action. As a community, we have a right to self-defense, the same as an individual. No man need cry "hands off!" when the torch is at the door of the homes of our people. The "laws' delay" is proverbial, and while we are idly sending to Trenton for writs of arrest for these men and arguing against the sin of mob law, these negroes might have killed the persons of a dozen whites, burnt a hundred houses and killed as many men.

We, of Milan stood aloof and suffered the indignation and wronged citizens to put an eternal quietus upon these negroes; we think they did right, and we can't condemn them, for no one knows what day the storm may break upon us at Milan. All of these outbreaks at far distant points in the South at once point to an organized and systematic plan to carry out their object. It is not the result of accident.

#### THE KUKLUX IN GIBSON COUNTY.

#### Five More Colored Prisoners Unaccounted For.

The Memphis Avalanche, an independent conservative paper, deals vigorously with the Gibson county outbreaks, and the timidity of the law officers. In its issue of 30th August, it says:

The conduct of the officers of the law in Gibson county in dealing with the alarming condition of affairs, is timid, weak and reprehensible. The Circuit Court is, and has been in session. The Sheriff is there, and the District Attorney General—but have any arrests been made of the murderers? We have not heard of a single one—we have not heard that any effort has been made to find out the guilty wretches. On the contrary, it is true that five hundred or a thousand white men are in arms, scouring the county and going into every nook and corner hunting for armed negroes. Only five of these have been found, and on suspicion were committed by the Justice of the Peace at Hopeville, and turned over to a constable to be sent to jail.

But they were taken out of the hands of the constable by masked men, who have not accounted for them. While they are arresting negroes, why not search for and find the cut-throats who forcibly took from the jail the sixteen prisoners and murdered them? Why has not the sheriff summoned the white men who are already in arms as a posse and go after the masked men? Why not arrest all the scoundrels, white and black?